lie to Chandler, Tillman and Sailey. In Beile affection was much to the speecher made on the rate bill. Some Senators read newspapers and others granipped in the closirooms. Along late in the afternoon there was a current that Senator Allisom had paratyors a latter from the Prestcent. Senster Bailey smiled when he hanted this and sant out for various doonammunition to be used in the exparted debate. But nothing came from the White Houses It was not until after the Senete had adjourned for the day that the President's latter was sent to Sanator

Bufore the session assembled at if a clock this morning Sonator Allient, in company with Attorney Consent Mondy, Bad called on the President and tailed over with him the atlegations of Senator Fillman and former Senator Chandler that the Prestefent had sought to onter into a rate hill compact with Democratic Senators and had reflected upon the good faith of Senators Foraker, Spooner and Knox. In that conpresection the President outlined the nature of his dealings with Mr. Chandler and indiexted that he would write a letter to Senator Allians on the subject. That much became known after Senator Allison returned to the Senate and all day long there was a feeling of suppressed excitement on the Senate floor. Everybody momentarily expected an outherst. It was supposed that Senator Allison would read the letter from the President and Senators Bailey and Tillman would make sensational speaches in

reply. But nothing of the sort occurred. Shortly after the Senate adjourned the President's letter to Senator Allison was furnished to the press from the White House. With it was a copy of the letter of Attorney-General Moody to the President The President's letter follows:

PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO SENATOR ALLISON THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, May 14. MT DEAR SENATOR ALLISON: As Senator Tillman brought in your name in connection with mine in the statement he made concorning our relation to the rate bill last Saturday, it is perhaps due to you that I should write you on the matter. After the rate bill was reported from the committee, and after by vote of the committee, Mr. Tillman had been put in charge of it, many Senators and many outsiders came to see me with reference Among others I was asked to see ex Benator Chandler as representing Mr. Till-man, who was in charge of the bill. I stated in response that I was, of course, entirely willing to see Mr. Tillman personally or to see Mr. Chandler or any one else who could speak for him, and I accordingly directed my secretary to make an appointment for Mr. Chandler to see me. My understanding was that he was the representative of Mr

In this first interview he stated to me the views of Mr. Tillman, with seeming authority He called on me several times. During the same period I saw other gentlemen who proto give the views of other Senators. In addition I saw numerous Senators, both Republicans and Democrats, some of them once or twice, some of them many times. I also saw numerous outsiders, railroad men, chippers, newspaper men and students of traffic regulation, including especially the Attorney-General and the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and on two occasions I saw groups of newspaper men in a mass.

To all of these, Senators, representatives of Senators and outsiders alike, I made same statements; those that I made to Mr. Chandler being the same in substance that de to you and to those of your colleagues of both political parties with whom I had any extended conferences on the subject. letter of the Attorney-General, which I ense, shows fully the facts as to the conferences which at my instance he held with Senators Tillman and Balley. These conferences were precisely such as, at my instance, he held with many other Senators determine the phraseology and discuss the effect of amendments proposed by them

To all whom I saw I stated that the Hepburn bill was in its essence entirely satisfactory to me. The Hepburn bill as it passed the House simply recognized the right of review by the courts -that is, the jurisdiction of the courts-but did not attempt to define, thus leaving the courts to prescribe the I'mits of their own jurisdiction. This was in accordance with the ideas of the Attorney-General, his belief being that thereby we avoided all danger of the bill being declared unconstitutional because of the attempt to confer either too much or too little jurisdiction

I also repeatedly stated that while it was entirely satisfactory to me simply to leave the Hepburn bill in substance as it was—that is, with the recognition of the jurisdiction of the courts, but without any attempt to define that jurisdiction-yet I was entirely willing that there should be a definition, provided that this definition did not seek to grant a broad review, but explicitly nared it to the two subjects which, as a matter of fact. I believed that the courts would alone neider in case there was no attempt to define the limits of their review; that is, would limit it to the question as to whether the commission had acted ultra vires and as to whether any man's constitutional rights had been impaired. I stated that if the question of defin-ing or limiting the review was brought up at all I personally felt that this was the way in which it should be limited or defined.

At different times at least a score of tentative amendments were either prepared by the Attorney-General at the request of Senators or submitted to me by Senators. As to many of these amendments (including, among others, the substance of the so-called Long, Overman, Bacon and Spooner amendments) I stated that I should be entirely satisfied to have them in the bill; as to others I suggested modifications which would make them satisfactory; as to none did I ever say, either to Mr. Chandler or to any one else, that I should insist upon having them in the bill as a condition of my approving it. On the contrary, I was always most careful to state that I was not trying to dictate any particular programme of action.

In no case, either in the case of Mr. Chandler er in the case of any one else, was there the ception of my attitude or any belief that I had pledged myself specifically to one and only one amendment or set of amendments, or that I would not be satisfied with any which preserved the essential feature of the Hepburn bill as it came from

You will doubtless recall that in the course of the several visits that you personally made me we discussed a number of these proposed amendments, trying to find out for which one there could be obtained a sufficient body of assent to secure its passage and the passage of the rate bill.

To almost every amendment proposed by any one I found that there were other excellent men who objected, or who at least wished to change it, and I finally became convinced that it was impossible for Senators with advantage to use me as the intermediary in coming to an agreement with their colleagues, especially when they only communicated with me through another intermediary, and I earnestly suggested to all to whom I spoke that they should communicate with you,

whose purpose and mine were identical. About this time I was informed by various Democratic Senators that they could not come to an agreement upon any amendment and that the best chance for success lay in passing the Hepburn bill substantially changed. I was informed and believed that this was Senator Bailey's view; and a number

of Republican Senators who favored the bill expressed the same opinion. Shortly after this you, in company with amendment which is now commonly known as the Allison amendment. I told you that while I should prefer the Long and Overman gmendments, yet that your amendment was entirely satisfactory. Your amendment does not in the slightest degree weaken or DEN-AND-INS bits and statements are often litegiste, but there is no doubting typewritten figures. Make out your

The New Tvi-Chrom which grints the Hems in non-fading black and the credits to red.

The section Promoter Proposition of

moves the Hephyra bill. It marely expresses what the friends of the biff have afware as energy was implied by the terms of the full amondment in no way changed, whether by court review as provided in the original Hepburn bill is also the opinion of the Attieneral, of Mr. Root and of Mr. Taft. judgment is that the amendment morely avoids the criticism that the Hephura bill would be constitutionally invalid in not exprompt providing the court review which its supporters have always contended was

The original Hopburn hill stated that the venue for certain actions was in certain courts the amendment states that these courts shall have jurisdiction to consider such actions To my mind it seems difficult to assert that this works any change whatever in the prineiple of the bill. Yours sincerely.
THEODORE ROCSEVELT.

The Hon. William B Allison, United States Menate

This is Attorney-General Moody's letter to the President

MOODY'S STATEMENT TO THE PERSIDENT. OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,

WASHINGTON, May 14. My DEAR Mn. PRESIDENT: I send, at your request, an account of the conferences which I had by your direction with Senators Tilman and Bailey upon the subject of the court review feature of the pending rate legis

On April 14, you told me that Messrs. Tillman and Bailey had communicated with you through a third person, informing you that they were willing to support an amend-ment to the Hepburn bill, which, while expressly conferring jurisdiction on the courts to review the action of the commission, should limit the review to the two questions of the authority of the commission and the constitutionality of its action, and include a provision forbidding the issuance of intercutory injunctions. You told me that they were not willing to confer directly with you, but would meet me.

You asked me if I thought that Congress had the power to prohibit the issuance of interlocutory injunctions by courts inferior to the Supreme Court, and I told you that having read part only of the debate upon that question, the subject being new to me, I had not formed a final opinion. You then saked me whether, if such a provision were declared unconstitutional, it would affect other provisions of the law. I told you that in my opinion it would not, as that provision would be easily separable from the remainder of the

Recalling the advice which I had the honor to offer to you, that you should not at any stage become finally committed beyond recall to any form of language in any part of the bill and affirming your belief in the wisdom of that course, you then said that a provisi limiting the court review to the authority of the commission and the constitutionality its acts, and a provision limiting the issuance of interlocutory injunctions as far as was constitutionally possible, would be acceptable to you, provided it was decided not to try to pass the Hepburn bill substantially unchanged, and you asked me to meet the gentlemen named in conference.

The conference was arranged by Mr. Chandler and occurred on April 15. It was full and free. It would be impossible to state all that was said in a conference of two hours, but I think no false color is given to the conference by the following statement:
I informed the gentlemen of my belief that

you desired, if the scope of the court review were to be expressed in the law at all, that it should be limited to the two subjects herein-before named; that in such case the so-called Long amendment was acceptable to you; that you would be glad to see a rigid liimitation on the issuance of in erlocutory injunctions if such limitations were possible; and stated further that I would not assume to agree to any form of language whatever you, but would submit any proposed amendment to you for your consideration. I also stated my doubt whether in any event it would be possible to enact a provision entirely orbidding interlocutory injunctions.

"I found myself in entire accord with Senator Bailey as to the rules of constitutional law applicable to the situation, with the ex-ception of those relating to the power of Congress to forbid all interlocutory injunctions, upon which I did not offer any final opinion. only saying that Mr. Bailey's argument needed an answer. An attempt was then made to adopt phraseology which would effect the intention of the two Senators. I made some notes upon this branch of the subject and at the close of the interview said to Senator Bailey that I would put my understanding of their views upon the question of phrase ology in writing, send it to him, and, if it met with his approval, submit it to you. This I did and on the next day sent the annexed memorandum to Mr. Bailey, enclosed in a letter which reads as follows:

"April 16, 1906. "MY DEAR SENATOR: This rough draft is as I understood your suggestions of yester-day. I think is quite likely that this draft might be bettered, but I simply send it to see if I understood you. Very truly yours,

"HON. JOSEPH W. BAILEY, United States

The draft referred to is the one printed in last Saturday's Record. The conference among the Democratic members of the ate then occurred, the press reports of which indicated that there was not an entire agreement among them. Mr. Tillman, however called to assure me that the prospects of an agreement among a large number of the Democratic Senators were good. I heard nothing further from Senator Bailey until a later date. I informed you of what occurred at the interview between the two Senators and me, and you told me that you had been informed from various Democratic sources that an agreement among the Democrats upon any amendment would be impossible.

The two Senators called upon me again on the 23d or 24th of April. There was some further talk about the form of the amendment. The suggestion was made that it might be possible after voting upon the provision for-bidding all interlocutory injunctions to agree upon an amendment which would include the Long amendment and what has been known

as the Overman amendment I then said that in my opinion any amend-

Correct Arres for Min

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George G. Parnjamin Broadway, Cor. 36 25.

clothes hereafter-probably ours.

ment drawn by any one representing the executive branch of the Government, even though it were impired from heaven, would not be accepted without change by the Senate. that that attitude was natural and proper and then if the owner language of an amendment which could be adopted should be agreed upon it ought to be drawn by the Senators themselves: I angument senator Allians as a proper person for further conference, and the matter, so far as I was concerned, anded

I comember hearing nothing more of it until I was just about taking the train for North Carolina on May e, when I was informed by Mr. Fillman and Mr. Chandler that can had approved another amondment known as Afficen amendment There are nothing in the conversations between the constors and me which in one way bound for to any par-ticular emendment or in the distince degree mparent cone librarie at any time in acquirece in any amendment which you should deem

Vary connectfully, William H Monte, Attarney-General Both Senator Tillman and former Senator Chandler declined to-night to make any formal statement in regard to the President's letter to Senator Allison. Mr. Chandler mid last night, when he furnished a statement to the press referating that the Prestclont had made him the President's emissary to negotiate with Democratic Senators and that the President had accused Senators Fornker, Spooner and Knox of having tried to injure or defeat the rate bill by ingenious constitutional arguments, that his state ment was only part of what he had prepared and that whether he would give out the rest of it would depend on what the President had to say

The President's letter to Senator Allison and Attorney-General Moody's letter to the President were shown to Mr. Tillman and Mr. Chandler this evening, and after they had read them they had a conference with Senator Bailey. When this conference was over Mr. Tillman and Mr. Chandler talked in an informal way, but said they had no prepared statement to give to the press. This is what was said by Senator

"The President's intimation in his letter that I initiated the negotiations with him and sent Mr. Chandler to him as my representative is simply absurd and ridiculous. That's all I care to say at the present time regarding the President's letter. If I have anything further to say, I will say it on the floor of the Senate

"As far as Attorney-General Moody's letter is concerned there is practically nothing in it at variance with my statements, and I would only call attention to the concluding sentence, in which he says there was nothing in the conversations with Senator Bailey and myself that bound the President to any praticular amendment. I have never contended that there was anything in the negotiations that bound any one. It was simply an agreement to do certain things. The usual practice among gentlemen when they enter into an agreement to do a certain thing, if one party desires to withdraw from the agreement is to notify the other. The President, didn't do that, and no man can override custom, no matter how big he is.

Senator Chandler said he had not been to see the President for a month prior to the President's note inviting him to come to the White House. He had no intention, he said, of going to see the President in regard to the subject at that time, and he did not go as the representative of Senator When he went there the President stated the purpose for which he had been asked to come, and Mr. Chandler thereupon reported the same to Senator

Whether Mr. Tillman or Mr. Bailey will make a response in the Senate to-morrow to the President's letter to Senator Allison is not known. Mr. Tillman said this evening that whether or not he would say anvthing would depend on what was said in the

PROGRESS ON THE RATE BILL.

Seven Sections Completed-Vote on the

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Senate devoted practically all of the session to-day to the railroad rate bill. Considerable progress was made and the Senate adjourned an hour earlier than usual with an arrangement for meeting at #1 o'clock to-morrow The feeling is general in the Senate that the bill will be passed not later than Thursday, probably earlier.

Seven sections of the bill have been completed and the Senate had begun the consideration of the eighth section relating to the number and salaries of the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission when an adjournment was taken until

The programme of the Republican Sena-tors was strictly carried out. Amendment after amendment was voted down. Senator Foraker's bill, on which he expended so much time and labor and which was the theme of one of the ablest speeches in the rate debate, made the only marked inroad on the Republican strength. Ten votes were cast for Mr. Foraker's bill, proposed as an amendment, of which nine were Republican, only one Democrat, Mr. Morgan of Alabama, voting for the measure.

Mr. La Foliette voted on every roll cal with the Democrats. He proposed numerous amendments. Mr. Hale of Maine promptly moved to table them one after another, which finally brought a protest from Mr. Spooner, who declared that "common courtesy" demanded that his colleague should not be cut off in that summary manner without an opportunity to explain his

amendment. It looked at one time as if La Follette's employers' liability section might be voted into the bill, but the Democratic members of the Interstate Commerce Committee, led by Mr. McLaurin of Mississippi, joined the Rapublican members in promising the Senate that a bill now pending in the committee would be reported out on Friday. The La Follette amendment was then voted

The rate debate was opened by Mr. Daniel of Virginia, who withdrew his amendment that was pending when the Senate adjourned on Saturday, and substituted another which required the production before the Interstate Commerce Commission of all important testimony that was necessary to the case and forbade the

An engaging excerine is assured when the attire is completed with a erylish and perfect fitting

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All the current and forcoming chapter and chades in cott here and derivies.

Appendix in all principal cities for the world.

courts, on review, to entertain any testimony not additional in the case before the commission, provided the testimony could have been secured by due diligence. Mr. Daniel, in support of the americanni, said that cattropole had a way of producing unimportant testimony before the commission and on review before the courts oringing out the full contimony

Mr. In Foliatte offered a arbatituta for the Daniel amendment, which was promptly met by Mr. Hale of Maine with a motion to lay upon the table,

On roll call Mr. La Pollette's substitute was voted down by 41 to 30, the following Republicans voting with Mr. La Follette Cullom, Hopkins, Knox and

Mr. Daniel's substitute was also voted down and a demand for roll call was refused. Mr. Daniel proposed to insert a new section to the hill, and a dozen Senators raised a point of order. The Chair ruled Mr. Daniel out of order, but he persisted and was finally declared in order. Mr. Daniel's amendment required that suits brought

days after the order was made, Mr. Morgan of Alabama stepped into the arene with a substitute, thus adding another complication.

in courts to test the orders of the com-

mission should be brought within thirty

Mr. Morgan's substitute proved to be an elaborate amendment affording a jury trial in cases of appeal to the court where a remedy at law was plain, adequate and com-plete. Mr. Morgan declared that this was a constitutional right which ought to be maintained.

The amendment was long and it required much time to read it. As the clerk read there was much impatience. The Republican Senators were evidently disposed to burry things, and the Democrate were unwilling to be hurried. Frequent demands for order and complaints that the speakers could not be heard added to the confusion on the floor. Senators Morgan and Daniel

on the floor. Senators Morgan and Daniel became involved in a warm colloquy over the precedence of their respective amendments, and finally Mr. Morgan ,with a show of feeling, withdrew his substitute.

On motion of Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Daniel's amendment was laid upon the table, and Mr. Morgan's amendment met a like fate a minute afterward. Mr. Morgan served notice that later he would demand a roll call on his amendment, He provoked a roar of laughter by the statement that he had inlaughter by the statement that he had investigated and found his amendment voted down by 7 to 4.

The seventh section of the Hepburn bill, relating to the keeping of accounts by rail-roads under the direction of the commission. roads under the direction of the commission, provoked much debate. Mr. Foraker said he seriously questioned whether Congress had the right to prescribe and regulate the bookkeeping methods of the railroads except so far as they related to interstate commerce. "Many of these carriers were incorporated under State law," said he. "They are engaged in interstate commerce. I do not believe we could exercise the power of visitation and inspection except, perhaps, for statistical purposes."

of visitation and inspection except, perhaps, for statistical purposes."

Mr. Knox pointed out that under the imprisonment clause formerly in the Interstate Commerce act, which was reenacted by Mr. Lodge's amendment adopted a few days ago, the acts of the officers and agents of the carrier corporation were to be considered the acts of the carrier under the bill and subjected to the same penalites. Mr. Knox said he had no doubt that a rail-road officer who kept a set of private books or memoranda under the bill would be sub-

it was the most important feature in the bill.

If it was not important teature in the bin.

If it was not enacted the evil of rebates would go on unchecked.

Mr. La Follette proposed his amendment directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to ascertain the actual value of all the railroad properties in the United States

Mr. Foreker presented his amendment inthe railroad properties in the United States
Mr. Foraker presented his amendment intended to strengthen the Elkins law against
rebates. Mr. Foraker made a speech in
which he approved of Mr. Lodge's amendment restoring penalty clauses of the Interstate Commerce law and Mr. McCumber's
amendment applying a penalty of forfeiture by a shipper of three times the
value of any rebate or discrimination
solicited and received. But he argued
that the bill was still, in his judgment,
unconstitutional in certain of its features.
The Foraker amendment was voted down The Foraker amendment was voted down on a roll call, 56 to 10. Of the votes cast for Mr. Foraker's amendment nine were Republicans and one a Demorcat, as fol-

Republicans—Aldrich (R. I.), Bulkeley (Conn.), Dick and Foraker (Ohio), Gallinger (N. H.), Kean (N. J.), Platt (N. Y.), Scott (W. Va.), and Wetmore (R. I.); Democrat—Morgan (Ala.).

Morgan (Ala.).

Mr. Morgan proposed his amendment giving court review on every order made by the commission, which on roll call was rejected by a vote of 41 to 23.

Mr. La Follette proposed a new section requiring the use of safety appliances. The Senate voted down the Fa Follette amendment without a roll call.

Mr. Fa Follette then proposed an amendment fixing the liability of a railroad company for injuries to employees through the

ment fixing the hability of a railroad company for injuries to employees through the negligence of the company.

Mr. La Follette interrupted the reading of his proposed amendment and declared there had been so much confusion on the floor that no Senator could hear or understand his amendment. "I know that one flow Republican collegues is waiting to of my Republican colleagues is waiting to move to lay the amendment on the table as soon as the reading is concluded, said he. "I believe, however, that when this is done the Senators should know what they

done the Senators should know what they are voting on."

Mr. Hale promptly moved to table, and Mr. Spooner protested against cutting his colleague from Wisconsin off without an opportunity to talk on the amendment.

"I think common courtesy entitles him to be heard for fifteen minutes, if he desires it, to explain his amendment," said Mr. Spooner.

Spooner.
Other Senators protested and Mr. Clarke of Arkansıs lectured Mr. Hale for assuming to regulate the affairs of the Senate.
Mr. La Follette said with some warmth that he had not been indifferent to the treatment accorded his amendments by the Senator from Maine. He served notice on the Senate that there would be no more unanimous consent agreements without proper allowance for debate. Mr. La Fallette defended his amendment, consuming the full fifteen minutes under the rule.

suming the full fifteen minutes under the rule.

Mr. Hale renewed his motion to table, and he was voted down on a viva voce vote. He demanded a roll call, which carried his motion, 40 to 27. Senators Burkett.

Dolliver, Elkins and Gamble, Republicans, voted agains Mr. La Follette.

Mr. La Follette's employers liability amendment was voted down, 46 to 28.

Messrs. Burkett (Neb.), Fulton (Ore.), Gamble (S. D.), Kittredge (S. D.) and La Follette, Republicans, voted for the amendment, and Messrs. McEnery (La.), Pettus (Ala.) and McLaurin (Miss.), Democrats, against it.

(Ala.) and McLaurin (Miss.), Democrats, against it.

Mr. Daniel proposed an amendment to the same effect, which was promptly voted down without the formality of a roll call. An amendment offered by Mr. McLaurin of Mississippi was disposed of in the same summary way.

The reading of the bill was resumed, and when section 8, relating to the personnel of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was reached, Mr. Lodge offered his amendment increasing the number of members of

the commission to nine, not more than fire of them, so he indicated from one political many—three to be beyone age three to be experienced mine. The amendment provided that the chairman of the commission array the a lawyer and receive ealery of \$12,500 a year, the members of the commission to receive \$12,000 a year, with a provision that one members of the commission about the observation of the pointer.

Mr. Historial receives an amondment, which the Leeign accepted, providing that the appointed about the residue of the treatment of the commission about the appointment of the residue of the first man appointment. The direction of the first the appointment about the treatment of the commission a hordy of affects when appointment the commission a hordy of affects when a shiftly and enterly would command reagency.

Histor believed that the commis-

Mr. Hettey believed that the commissioners ought to be arbeited from nine transportation districts, lossed upon rational missing and population.

Mr. Foreign and population.

Mr. Foreign opposed an increase in the membership of the commission. He thought a commission of five would be more serviceable than a commission of nine. Nine commissioners would be in each other's way, he declared. He objected to the provision which required five members of the commission to be composed of members of the commission to be composed of members of one political party. The President ought to be left free to select good men, regardless of political party. The president ought to be left free to select good men, regardless of politics.

What have five Lemocrate or five Republicans got to do with the business of the country? he asked. He also objected to the provision of the bill requiring not fewer than these of the commissioners should be lawyers. If there is any class of men who know nothing about making rates it is the lawyers, said he.

Mr. Hale suggested that Mr. Forsker was an able lawyer.

"Don't take up my time with compliments," said Mr. Forsker, waving Mr. Hale acide. Mr. Hale persisted, where upon Mr. Forsker said: "Mr. President, I move to lay the Seuator from Maine on the table."

This reference to Mr. Hale's pursuit of

This reference to Mr. Hale's pursuit of Mr. La Foliette's amendments with motions to lay upon the table stirred the Senate to uproarieus laughter.

With the proposed amendment pending, the Senate adjourned until 12 o'clock to-

GAINES SAYS HE PAYS HIS FARE Collogny on Free Passes Between the Ten-

nesseean and Babcock of Wisconsin. WASHINGTON, May 14. In the discussion of District of Columbia business in the House of Representatives to-day an animated colloquy upon a burning question took place between Messrs. Gaines of Tennessee and Bahcock of Wisconsin. Mr. Gaines began by inquiring "why we sit here like a lot of cowards and raise everybody else's salary and not raise our own?" · Mr. Sims (his State colleague)-Because

we want to come back here. [Laughter.] Mr. Gaines-I will vote to raise the salary of my successor if I was renominated a few days ago. [Renewed laughter.] I could not help that. I do not want to help it. But we are a lot of moral cowards not to raise our own salaries. A whole lot of us get a whole lot more than we ought to have, and others do not get enough. Of course, a lot of people are opposed to it, just as a lot of men were opposed to the passage of the law against members riding on railroad passes. And on this issuing of

Mr. Babcock (with apparent solicitous interest)—Will the gentleman kindly advise the House where these passes can be ob-

Mr. Gaines-I do not know; I never asked Mr. Gaines—I do not know; I never asked for any. But I do not know of anybody who knows more about free passes than the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. Babcock—I have no pass and pay for every mile that I ride. If there is a place where we can get them I would be glad to have my colleagues know.

Mr. Gaines—I venture the assertion that

every member knows where he can get them. I am glad to know that the railroads shut down on issuing passes, because it is the law, and we ought to enforce the law.

From which paradox Mr. Gaines proceeded to discuss the violation of the law

in his own State.
"I am satisfied," he said, "that members with me on this proposiof Congress agree with me on this proposi-tion; they all know that I am right about it. And yet we are going along in this slipshod way and it reflects on us. A great railroad man told me he had issued a free pass to every Federal Judge in his district, pass to every Federal Judge in his district, and all except one had retained them—who used to be a member of Con gress; to every member of the Legislature, and they had all kept them; and to the Governor. I told him it was contrary to law and asked him why he did it. He said he felt that they had to. I said: You have to buy your peace in that way?' And-he said: "That is the way we feel about it.'"

Mr. Babcock—I am very sorry the gentleman from Tennessee failed to inform the House where transportation could be pro-

House where transportation could be procured.

Mr. Gaines—It is in your pocket like it is in mine. That is all I ever used, my own money.

Mr. Babcock—There is no transportation in my pocket. I always pay my own way in the trains and in the street cars. Mr. Gaines—Have you always done

Mr. Babcock—Not always.
Mr. Gaines—Then I am a little ahead of the gentleman. I'm no saint. [Laughter]. I am satisfied that when the time comes he will vote to cut off free passes issued to the judiciary and members of Congress.

HEARING ON INSURANCE BILL. The Ames "Model" Measure Before the

House Judiciary Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 14.- The announcement that the House Committee on the Judiciary would to-day begin hearings on the Ames model insurance bill brought before that body the representatives of a score or more of insurance companies doing an interstate business to protest against certain of its provisions. There were also present a number of Insurance Commissioners from various States who advocated its passage. The measure is the one which was approved by the insurance convention which met last March in Chicago to consider remedial insurance legislation. The bill also has the indoresment of the President, who recently sent a message to Congress urging its enactment. Various members of the committee found objection to the bill on the ground that it sought to do by indirection what the that it sought to do by indirection what the committee in its recent decision that insurance is not interstate commerce agreed Congress could not do by direction—namely, control insurance as interstate commerce. The representatives of the insurance companies readily accepted this cue, and in addition to satting forth their specific addition to setting forth their specific reasons for opposing the measure attacked it upon this point.

Representative Ames of Massachusetts, the father of the measure: Commissioner O'Brien of Minnesota, Commissioner Crouse of Maryland, Commissioner Drake of the Disof Maryland, Commissioner Drake of the District of Columbia and others contended that the measure was intended to apply only to the District of Columbia, but admitted that it was the first step in the direction of uniform legislation upon the subject of insurance throughout the United States.

The hearings may continue for several days, and it was evident from the attitude of the representatives of the insurance companies present to-day that they intend to fight to the last against the passage of

Little Business Done in the House. WASHINGTON, May 14.—To-day's session

of the House of Representatives was devoted to the consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia. Four bills, including one to reorganize the public school system of the District, were disposed of in committee of the whole. None of them was passed, however.

Mr. Williams insisted upon having a

yea-nay vote upon the motion to approve the journal of the proceedings of the House of R-presentatives on Fridsy last before he would graciously permit the House to do



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\$15 DOWN: \$7 A MONTH The Pisnoise in this for here had just as careful overheating in our repair shops as if they were going to bring a much higher price. The cases look bright and new, and all worn parts have been replaced. They do not convey the impression of "second hand tour nments," either in appearance or is playing qualities.

LOT II. 8150

\$15 DOWN: \$7 A MONTH These Planoise have had elighter use than those in the preceding let, and every detail has had the most careful attention of our factory experts. We guarantee them in perfect condition exactly the same as though they had just left the factory. They have been thoroughly regulated and all ouggestion of west eliminated.

\$20 DOWN: \$8 A MONTH These are the picked instruments of the sale, made up to the most part of Pianolas that have never left our ware rooms. Our own saleamen would be puzzied to distinguish

Miscellaneous Piano-players

LOT IV. \$60 to \$100

LOT III.

8175

Almost every known style of Plano-player is represented in this lot. As they are not of our own make, we cannot guarantee them, but many of them are the latest models of their respective manufacturers and cost their owners \$250 not long ago. All are tested to see that they are in good playing condition before sold. Very exay monthly payments.

Used Pianos. \$85 up. VER 200 pianos, received in exchange for the Pianola Piano.

are now on sale at Aeolian Hall at extraordinarily low prices. The collection comprises the best known makes: STEINWAY HAZELTON KNABE WHEELOCK DECKER

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The keynote of this sale is UNUSUAL QUALITY. It is the great demand for the Pianola Piano that brings this opportunity to your doors. There is no other imaginable reason that would bring pianos of this grade, in fine condition, into the open market.

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CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. THE TYPE OF CANAL.

\$1.50 and more

Senate Committee Postpones Action Until To-morrow. WASHINGTON, May 14 .- The Senate Committee on Interoceanio Canals decided to postpone the meeting called for to-day until Wednesday, to enable Mr. Carmack of Tennessee to be present and vote.

The committee expects to settle the type of canal at the meeting Wednesday. The committee is equally divided on the question, with Messrs. Gorman and Carmack absent, both of whom are sea level advocates. It is not unlikely that Mr. Simmons of North Carolina, who has voted for a lock level canal, will be found voting with the sea level advocates at the next meeting. Mr. Simmons has canvassed the Democratic members of the Senate and has found an overwhelming sentiment among his party colleagues in favor of a sea level canal. He is disposed to act with his party colleagues. The committee expects to settle the

ETHICAL SOCIETY PROSPERS. Assets of More Than a Million on Its Thirtiet Birthday.

At the thirtieth annual meeting of the New York Society for Ethical Culture last night, at 33 Central Park West, President Seligman's report showed the assets of the society to be \$1.041.000 and the liabilities \$203.500. The endowment fund of the Ethical Culture School is \$98,000, having doubled. Dr. Felix Adler said that one of the painful defects of the society has been that until this year the education of adults, begun in the fourth year of the society, has been neglected. This was necessary, Dr. Adler said, in order to devote every energy to the development of the school, which was of even more importance.

"The school," Dr. Adler continued, "is a "The school," Dr. Adler continued, "is a systematic attempt to begin at the bottom of the problem of the society—the progressive training of its members in the moral life. The society itself is an educational structure to provide for all stages of human life up to and including old

There was a celebration at the school on the morning of the thirtieth anniversary of the society. "As You Like It" was played by the pupils.

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DIED.

HARING.—Entered into life eternal, at Paterson, N. J., on Saturday, May 12, 1906, John Harvey Haring, in his 65th year.

Funcral service on Tuesday, May 15, at his late residence, 388 Ellison st., Paterson, N. d. at 3 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. POLHEMUS .- On Sunday, May 13, at his residence, 221 West 57th st., Milliard F. Poinemus, son of the late Abraham Polhemus.

Funeral services on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, at St. James's Church, Madison ave., and 71st st. Interment private. SHIPMAN.—On Sunday, May 13, 1906, Satah Shipman, widow of the late William 10, S. man, in the 81st year of her age. Funeral services at chapel of Cedar Hill Centery, Hartford, Conn., Wednesday, 2 P. M.

SCHURZ.—On Monday, May 14, 1806, at his late residence, 24 East 9 ist st., New York city, Carl Schurz, in his 78th year.